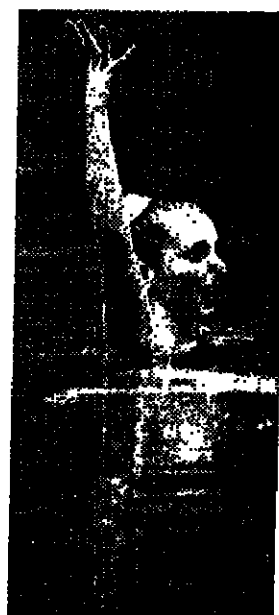


SPORTS



'PATTERNS' ON WATER

Over 70 entrants from ten clubs attended the recent sixth national synchronized swimming cup at the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex in Moscow. Left to right: top "solist" Muscovite Tatyana Titova and the top pair of Alfiya Zhamaletdinova and Maria Chernyayeva (also of Moscow).

Photos by Andrei Knyozov



Time for ice-hockey battles

all the best players they have, who will enter the competition in several months' time.

The only exception is Canada which has a rather youthful squad of the average age of 20, all future Olympics hopefuls and prepared to go flat out to boost their chances for the 1988 Olympics in Calgary, Canada.

To retain their psychological advantage of leaders world champions Czechoslovakia will surely do their best with their previous head coach Jan Stastny, who has made a comeback after a long interval. He replaces Ludek Bukac who led the squad to the world's gold and, understandably, is keen on a successful debut at the "Izvestia" prize tournament. Sweden and Finland, who were clearly below par at the

latest world championship, will try hard, too.

The USSR team are eager to regain their fans' favour after losing the world title at the previous world championship in Prague and to prepare as best they can for the forthcoming world championship. The team has a fortunate blend of youth and experience, and that, according to coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov, could do the trick.

The opening Czechoslovakia-Sweden bout was a 3-3 draw.

Alexander BUTSENIN



National championship top skater Natalya Arlamova of Moscow, picked up the title in the Moscow Dynamo skating rink. For over one year she was out of competition after delivering a baby daughter, Natalsha. This is her second such gold: she won the first four years ago at the age of 20. The men's title went to 22-year-old Viktor Shalshin of Alma-Ata, in an event held at Medeo, outside that city.

Photo by Pyotr Seigeyov

World cup finalists grouped

The toss for the world football cup in Mexico has roped the USSR, France, Canada and Hungary into the first stage of the cup.

Five-year-old Luis Barroso decided the grouping of all the 24 finalists. Italy and Bulgaria will clash in the cup's opening game on May 31.

Group One comprises Italy,



Moscow Region Dynamo volleyball team beat Belgium's Lennik 3-0 in a European Cup Winners Cup game at the Moscow Dynamo Palace of Sport.

Photo by Sergei Proshukov



Bulgaria, Argentina and South Korea. Group Two: Mexico, Belgium, Paraguay and Iraq. Group Three: France, Canada, the USSR and Algeria. Group Four: Brazil, Spain, Algeria, and Northern Ireland. Group Five: West Germany, Uruguay, Scotland and Denmark. Group Six: Ireland, Morocco, Portugal and England.

Specialists agree that the most thrilling competition will be in Group Five. France are favoured to triumph in Group Three but their head coach, Henri Michel, claimed his side would face acute competition from the USSR and Hungary, who, he stressed, had made great headway of late.

Championship running for a year

For nearly a year now chess fans just cannot learn who is the 1985 national chess champion. The championship held in Riga back in January this year "failed" to produce award winners. Mikhail Gurevich and Alexander Chernin, both from Riga, and Viktor Gavrilov from Vilnius shared the first three places, and under the rule of the same tournament has been scheduled to determine who is who.

The extra tournament has six games played in two rounds in Vilnius. The first three games were drawn. If the opponents have the same number of points by the finish all will be decided by their showings in the main tournament in Riga next January. There International Master Gurevich had the top rating, ahead of Grandmasters Gavrilov and Chernin.

Meanwhile new world champion Garry Kasparov has gone to Hiversum (Holland) for a six-game training match with Dutch Grandmaster Jan Timman who recently beat Mikhail Tal in an extra match at Montpellier (France) to win a pass to the challenger semifinals. Kasparov, who played Black, won the first game in the 52nd move.

Viktor BABIKOV chess observer

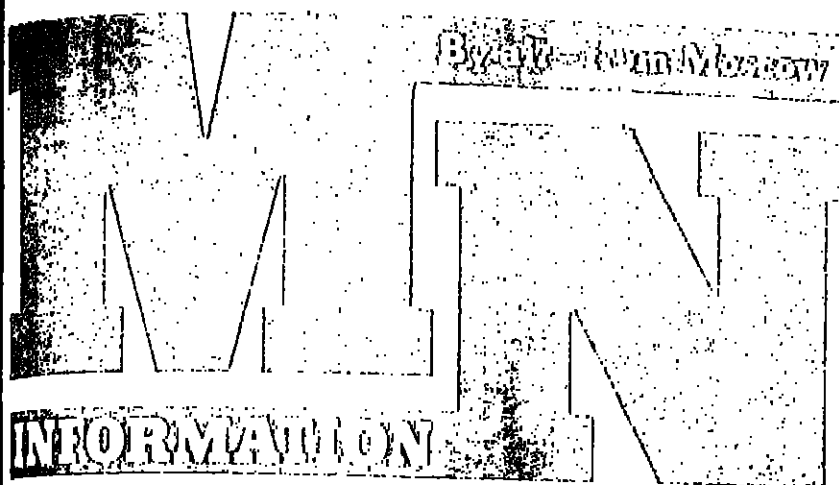


EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2, Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Izvestia" Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 0078.

MN INFORMATION No. 66 1985



97 (713), DECEMBER 21-23, 1985

Price 5 kopeks

Mikhail GORBACHOV: To pass on from competition in armaments to disarmament

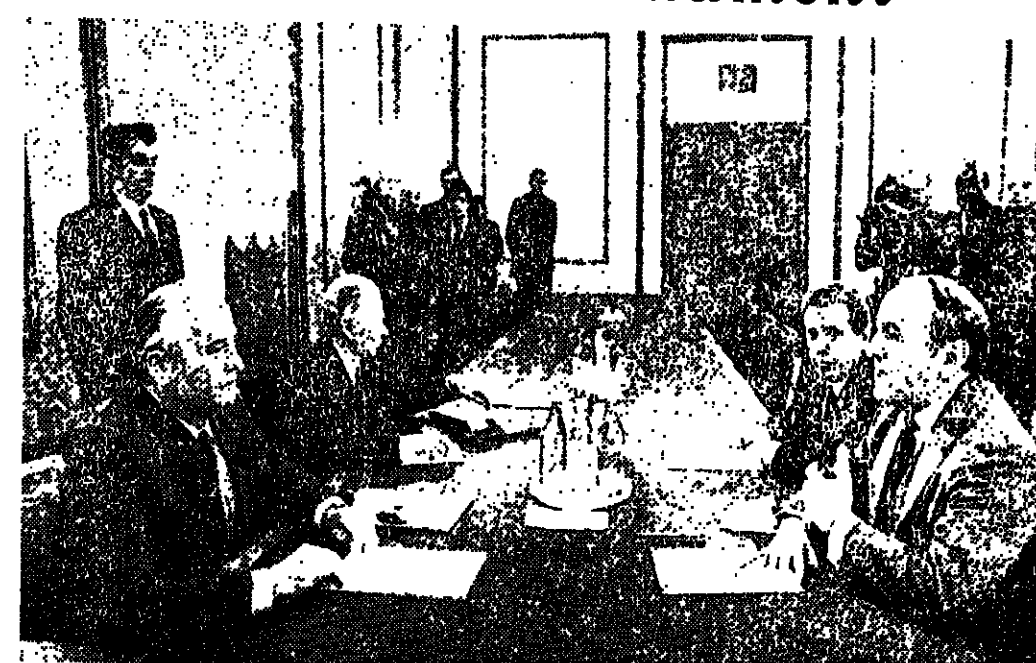
Based on deterrence by nuclear weapons is a vicious. It is impossible to achieve peace through arms race on earth or in space.

It was said by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talk in Vilnius with US Professor and Low, US Co-Chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

All appearance, the hawks in US have set out to pre-empt implementation of the accord, to disrupt or to make another Soviet-American summit look cheap.

The Soviet Union is prepared to see its part of the road of the construction of the new durable mutual security and peaceful cooperation with the United States. But we must not let the same from the US side. We are prepared to stop from competition in armaments.

(Continued on page 2)



Mikhail Gorbachev listens attentively as Bernard Lown, American Co-Chairman of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, emphasizes a point.

UNITED STATES ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The 41st extraordinary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held recently in Moscow approved a Comprehensive Programme for Scientific and Technological Advancement up to the Year 2000.

(For our Viewpoint please turn to page 2.)

INTERNATIONAL PEACE MARCH

Managua. Nearly 300 representatives of the public of some American and European nations are participating in an international march in Central America. They have held a series of rallies in Managua at which they strongly condemned the criminal aggression against that country.

A message presented to Nicaraguan Government the marchers demanded the country's determination to solve the Central American explosive crisis peacefully.



Photo AP-TASS

Politbureau regular meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined acceleration in the development of the material and technological basis for the processing industries in the agroindustrial complex between 1986 and 1990. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue spells measures for expanding and reconstructing the existing enterprises within these industries and construction of new ones; it also envisages the introduction of new highly effective resource-saving technological processes which would ensure more profound and complex processing of the raw materials so as to increase the output of foodstuffs.

The Politbureau approved Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with the Member of Politbureau, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of Algeria's National Liberation Front Party, Mohamed Chérif Messadia, who conveyed to the Soviet leader a personal message from the country's President Chadli Bendjedid. The Politbureau also expressed satisfaction with the positive development of the friendly and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, and considered as important the links between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria.

The Soviet Union's course towards stronger relations with Algeria is a specific expression of the principled CPSU support for peoples moving along the road of independence and socio-economic revival.

IMMEDIATE POLITICAL ACTION IS NEEDED

The pivotal issues of today are the prevention of the arms race from spreading into outer space and also the need to curb it here on Earth. The American "star wars" programme remains a major obstacle to the solution of these issues.

This was declared at a Moscow press conference attended by Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Yevgeny Velikhov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies Academician, Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of Space Research attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Roald Sagdeyev, Deputy Departmental Chief, USSR Armed Forces General Staff Lt-Gen. Viktor Starodubov and Deputy Head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Albert Vlasov.

The speakers stressed that time was a crucial factor and that political efforts could not be put off till some time in the future. They are needed as a matter of urgency. They said the continuation of the arms race and the appearance of new types of weapons make dialogue and agreements extremely difficult even today. Scientific and technological progress in the military sphere is steadily exhausting the available time and shrinking the possibilities of taking political actions on the problems of war and peace.

(Continued on page 2)

PROSPECTS FOR JOINT SPACE EFFORTS

Scientific achievements can and will be used for peaceful exploration of outer space. This is a tangible alternative to the "star wars" insanity, the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician A. P. Alexandrov, has maintained.

Answering questions in a TASS interview, he noted the practical expediency and feasibility of a world space organization for international cooperation in peaceful exploration.

It would be possible to significantly expand the practice of sending into outer space joint interplanetary research stations and to jointly launch interplanetary space ships. It would also be possible to think about international space stations and organization of joint expeditions to other planets, Academician Alexandrov said.

(Continued on page 2)

SALNIKOV TOPS AGAIN

Triple Olympic champion Vladimir Salnikov from Moscow scored a double win in the European cup in a 25 m pool in Herengroenbosch, Holland. He won the 400 m freestyle in 3 min 46.13 sec and went on to dominate the 1,500 m in 14.45.59.

Specialists and newsmen are referring to Salnikov's "spectacular comeback", noting his skill and bravery, as he won already his first international

meet after a long interval caused by injury and illness. Regrettably, he was the only winner in the Soviet men's team at this two-day competition.

Like a year before, the USSR men's squad placed behind cup winners West Germany and the GDR, while the Soviet women's team was relegated from their last year's second position to the sixth, behind the GDR, Holland, West Germany, Sweden and Italy.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

AUSTRALIA

• New World Bookellers, 415, Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000

• M. and D. Balberyski, 98, Auckland St., St Kilda-3182, Victoria

• International Bookshop Ltd., (2nd Floor), 17, Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

• Spring Bookshop, Room 5, 1st Floor,

37, Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

• Tribune Despatch, 12, Exploration Lane, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

• Mr. A. M. Grunhard, 3/94, Trenchmans, Rd., Randwick, N.S.W., 2031

• Pioneer Bookshop, 75, Bulwer St., Perth, Western Australia, 6000

DENMARK

• Akademisk Boghandel, Universitetsparken, 8000-Aarhus-C

• Sputnik International Import og Boghandel, Vester Voldgade 11, 1332 København K

ETHIOPIA
• Kuraz Bookstore, P.O. Box 30933, Addis Ababa

• Retailers

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ARE INSEPARABLE

New York. The UN General Assembly has completed its deliberations on the entire complex of issues involved in disarmament and consolidation of international security. More than seventy resolutions were adopted. This year's session of the General Assembly coincided with the international community's 40th anniversary. It solemnly confirmed the importance of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security tabled by the USSR and adopted fifteen years ago.

Several documents approved by the session point to the exceptional damage caused by the arms race to universal peace and security as well as to social and economic progress of nations. They note that disarmament and

development are inseparable. The international community declared that it attaches great importance to Soviet-American relations. Its resolution on this issue welcomes the Soviet-American Geneva summit talks on the whole range of issues involved in outer space and nuclear weapons, and expresses the hope that these will be tackled in their interrelationships. It is remarkable that only ten Western nations, including the United States, voted against this resolution. In all the United States voted against in 33 cases, in six of which it found itself in complete isolation, when matters concerning the entire set of problems involved in disarmament and international security were discussed.

Mozambique supports South African people

Maputo. The Pretoria racist regime uses its armed forces as well as gangs of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance — which is now the racist army's adjunct — to subvert the economy of Mozambique and other Southern African states. Mozambiquean President Samora Machel has said here. The people of Mozambique, he noted, are resolved to un-

flinchingly fight regular units of the racist South African army and their hitlings to protect the freedom and independence of their motherland. The president reiterated his country's political, moral and diplomatic support for the heroic struggle of the South African people led by the African National Congress against oppression and racial discrimination.

France rejects SDI

Paris. President François Mitterrand of France has reiterated that his country will not take part in America's "star wars" programme. Speaking in an interview with the TF1 television network, he said:

I refuse to be a party to the implementation of the space war plan which, in effect, will lead to greater international tensions

and put France in a subordinate position. When I met President Reagan in Bonn he told me that he wished that France could take part in the SDI as a subcontractor. We have space ambitions of our own. Yet in the SDI the United States will do all the decision-making, assigning France the role of a subcontractor.



At Antonov's trial in Rome: "I can hardly find any 'Bulgarian footprint'."

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Non-aligned summit

New York. The heads of state and government of the non-aligned movement will hold their eighth regular meeting between August 26 and September 7 in

the Zimbabwean capital, Harare. The decision was taken at a meeting of the movement's coordination bureau at the UN Headquarters.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS TO RESUME

Geneva. Another round of talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, with the mediation of the UN Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Diego Cordovez, has ended in the Palace of Nations here. D. Cordovez said that the

talks are to resume late February or early March next year. The Afghan delegation was led by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost, and the Pakistani side was headed by his counterpart, Shahbaz Yakkub Khan.

Geneva gives hope

Copenhagen. At present no effort should be spared to achieve security, cessation of the arms race and adoption of real disarmament measures, states an open letter distributed here by the International Preparatory Committee in charge of organizing and holding the World Congress dedicated to the International Peace Year. The Congress motto is "Preserving Peace and Mankind's Future". It will come on in the Danish capital in the middle of next October.

The Soviet-American summit in Geneva has offered hopes for relaxation of international tension and the creation of conditions in which arms control could be effected and disarmament reached, the letter stresses. At present it is important to do everything to speed up the talks aimed at preventing arms race in space and ceasing it on Earth.

Mikhail GORBACHOV: To pass on from competition in armaments to disarmament

(Continued from page 1)

ments to disarmament, from confrontation to cooperation. The Soviet Union will go as far as needed toward complete elimination of nuclear weapons, toward the ultimate removal of the threat of nuclear war. We are for the immediate freezing of nuclear arms, for complete and fearless ban of their tests, with the most effective verification. Reciprocity is our only condition. The Soviet leader pointed out.

The moratorium on all nuclear explosions, announced by the Soviet Union from August 6, this year, has been highly appreciated in the world. Making this step, Mikhail Gorbachev said, we proceeded from a sincere desire to break the vicious circle of the endless sophistication of nuclear weapons and to steer matters to an actual immobilization of their stocks. To our profound regret, the United States has not up to now followed our example.

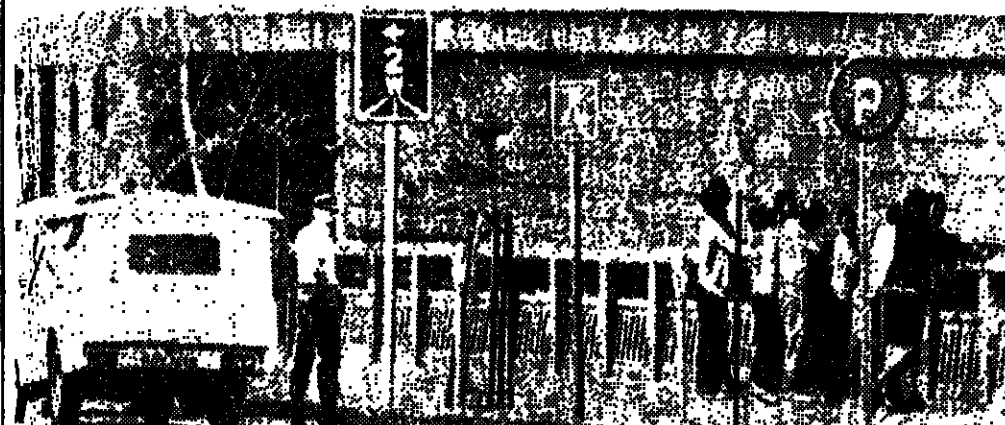
We are ready to extend the USSR-introduced moratorium on nuclear explosions if the United States reciprocates. We are urging the US administration to do that. A unique chance is still there to make the moratorium mutual and to extend it beyond January 1.

IMMEDIATE POLITICAL ACTION IS NEEDED

(Continued from page 1)

We publish below answers to some questions posed by journalists at the press conference. ● The impression we have now is that the ruling circles in the United States are scared of the Geneva summit and are exerting more pressure so that, instead of treating the Geneva road, affairs would be conducted along their own tracks. This would be very unfortunate and dangerous.

● Geneva has dealt a severe blow to the vile anti-Soviet propaganda. Specific deeds are needed now. It is impossible either to evade them or to dodge them with reservations. ● It is not the danger that creates the fear most. What should be feared in Europe and in America and in all the rest of the world is a situation of complete strategic chaos and unrestrained arms race. All that could bring nuclear war nearer



During a police round-up in Pretoria.

Photo AP-TASS

Black South Africans are still boycotting shops owned by whites. This mass protest has affected many areas and practically paralyzed trade in Pretoria, Johannesburg and several other cities. Protests of white-owned shops have dropped by 90 per cent.

Fearing the scale of the "black Christmas", as South African authorities have dubbed the boycott, the racists have mounted repression against the boycotters. Reinforced police units to armoured cars are patrolling streets in cities, trying to put down the boycott by force of arms.

Cardiologists hold 'space' conference

Moscow. A meeting between Soviet and American doctors to discuss the world's No. 1 killer disease — can only be conquered through joint efforts. Besides, a considerable experience has been accumulated. Twenty-five joint symposia have been held since 1973, when Soviet-American programmes for combating atherosclerosis were formulated at intergovernmental level.

The use of outer space for purposes like exchange of information as well as artistic and scientific achievements is becoming more and more routine, the newspaper remarks. However, for the first time, space has linked two continents in purely professional discussions. The television bridge between the cardiologists and the All-Union Cardiological Society to discuss current problems in the prevention and treatment of chronic heart disease.

JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY'S PROGRAMME

Tokyo. The drive for peace, prevention of nuclear war, opposing the US administration's hazardous plans to turn outer space into an arena of military confrontation; ensuring a peaceful future for the Japanese people and defending their rights and interests — these are the 1986 priority objectives proclaimed by the Japan Socialist Party at its recent 50th Congress.

A programme adopted by the Party commends the Soviet Union's determination to achieve détente and disarmament and also the outcome of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. This event, the document emphasizes, showed a trend towards a transition from the nuclear arms race to disarmament, from escalation of tensions to détente.

WHO BACKS SIKH EXTREMISTS?

New Delhi. The Indian Government has irrefutable evidence that Sikh separatists seeking Punjab state's secession so as to found a Halistan state on the same territory, operate from the United States, Britain and Canada. This was revealed by the Indian Minister of External Affairs, B. R. Bhagat. He said in a parliamentary debate that the Indian Government wanted the Indian separatists' extradition from the West.

Local newspapers assert that India is faced with the unwillingness on the part of certain Western circles to expel the hardened extremists from their territories.

Science and technology

LIVE INDICATORS

Czechoslovak scientists have conducted an interesting experiment. A few years ago they sowed a number of plants, determining how gas affects their development and the colour of their flowers. After observations it was established that in case of gas leakage into soil, even in the smallest amount, some plants undergo considerable changes. Alfalfa reacts to it with particular expressiveness. This is the very plant that can be used as a reliable indicator of the tightness of pipelines.

NEW MEDICINE FOR CANCER

In their joint experiment Japanese and American scientists

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

JAPANESE WANT BLUE HELMETS

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Shintaro Abe, has tabled in parliament a proposal urging it to examine the possibility of Japanese troops participating in major natural disaster rescue operations abroad, like in the recent Mexico earthquake or the volcanic eruption in Colombia. He described as a major task the possible use of the self-defence forces outside Japan for peace-keeping purposes and for rendering assistance to victims of natural catastrophes. Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA's political analyst, writes in one of his recent articles.

Some people in Tokyo have been dreaming for a long time of putting blue helmets on Japanese soldiers in order to include them in international UN peace-keeping forces, notes the author. Those who would like to amend Article Nine of the Japanese Constitution renouncing the creation of a Japanese armed force are looking for a pretext to test an illegally-formed body of soldiers outside Japan.

It has been a long-nourished plan by those who want to take advantage of the UN helmets to create a legal precedent for Japanese armed forces' participation in operations and, in this way, remove the last thing preventing Japan from becoming a military power.

BONN AND 'STAR WARS'

In Bonn the question of West Germany's participation in the so-called "strategic defence initiative" (SDI) is regarded as a foregone conclusion, writes IZVESTIA's Bonn correspondent Ye. Bovkin. The only thing to decide is how and the most opportune time to do this.

The issue of joining the SDI did not go at all smoothly, notes Bovkin. The group of moderate Christian Democratic politicians gathered around people like Dräger, Todenhater, Hupke and Gump — zealous defenders of the "star wars" project — are popularly known as the "steel helmets", the name given to former crack Nazi militants.

Within the ruling coalition, the "steel helmets" are opposed by the "genschers", a group of moderates rather cautious in their approach to Reagan's SDI. They rightly suspect that the participation in the American programme will not give West Germany the promised technological boom but rather place an additional burden on the economy and create security problems.

The road of truth is the only simple one, Montaigne used to say. The road taken by those concerned with their personal gains is unevenly split and whisked. The road of West Germany's intent on lying European security and the interests of the military industrial complex the Pentagon and NATO into a single knot, is split into two uneven parts indeed, notes the correspondent.

PHARISAICAL SADNESS

For the first time January 20 next year will be celebrated as national day to commemorate the birth of Martin Luther King, the ardent fighter for civil rights in the United States, assassinated by racists on April 4, 1968, writes A. Lyutiy, Komsomolskaya PRAVDA's Washington correspondent.

The decision to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday is all the more sacrilegious, since the present government has dealt a particularly hard blow at black American citizens. The White House has actually written the black population completely off. It completely ignores its needs and interests, says Coretta King, widow of the civil rights leader.

The powers that be have always hated Martin Luther King, he stresses. The man who played a crucial role in mobilising (in the '60s) the mass black civil rights movements was hurried down. He was shadowed and blackmailed.

LESSONS OF NUREMBERG TRIAL

Over forty years have passed since the start of the historic Nuremberg trial of the principal Nazi military criminals who prepared and unleashed the Second World War — the bloodiest in human history — writes Candidate of Sciences (History) V. Syomin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

But there are people in the West who now question the justification in the sentences handed down by the court of the nations and attempt to whitewash the Nazi criminals, the author continues. Naturally, Soviet people are indignant at this. To take all the plundered agricultural products out of the country the Germans used over 1.4 million railroad cars. Also, 4,978,000 Soviet citizens were driven to Germany as slave labourers and there was an unspeakable terror campaign against the civilian population.

This should be remembered also because today all manner of theorists seek to reanimate fascism by "arguments", pretending that the fascist regime was advancing the "national interests" of the Germans, V. Syomin adds.

OF INTEREST

Storks are returning

For more than 30 years storks have not built their nests in Switzerland because of the increasing number of populated districts and industrial zones. But now, thanks to the efforts of a passionate nature lover, the country now has over 40 nests of these birds.

For several years Max Bloch, a teacher in a small town, has been sheltering and feeding hundreds of storks brought from Algeria, where these birds habitate permanently. The birds began to form pairs. Some of them even stay in the townships for the winter, waiting for the spring after wintering in other countries.

VIEWPOINT

CMEA MAPS OUT PERSPECTIVES OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

The CMEA member-states have just made a bold move in their scientific and technological advance. The recent Moscow extraordinary session of CMEA heads of government adopted a Comprehensive Programme of Scientific and Technological Progress up to the Year 2000. This fundamental and large-scale international programme provides a down-to-earth evaluation of the benefits and prospects of the scientific and technological revolution. CMEA's working bodies took a record one year to formulate it: in summer 1984 a CMEA summit set itself this task and by this autumn its guidelines had been worked out. This promptness shows that the programme is vitally needed and that many of its elements have become a necessity both at national level and in CMEA international organizations. On the other hand, this is a convincing evidence of CMEA's level of organization and degree of integration, since such a complex international programme was adopted in a short time practically without

debate and compromise solutions.

The vast intellectual potential of the socialist community got a fresh impetus for creativity: in 1984 there were over 5,000,000 scientists and scientific logistics men in CMEA countries, among them 1,600,000 research associates — nearly a third of the world's figure. Socialist integration as a whole and also within the Programme's framework, boosts this potential manifold. Its clear-cut guidelines emphasize five priority areas of scientific and technological progress: electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear power engineering, new materials and technologies for making and machining them and biotechnology.

The socialist community of countries are now all set to practically implement the Programme and, significantly, it is exactly now, when every country is winding up formulation of its five-year development plans, that the emergency session gave it the green light. The ability of socialist integration to advance scientific and technological pro-

Igor SINITSYN



gress will now be more fully considered and used as an important factor in social and economic advancement.

Among the Council's critical goals now is a timely formulation of multilateral accords on Programme problems and strict control of their fulfillment. The following example gives an idea of the scale of the effort: there are plans to conclude, in the next six months, 67 new agreements in specific areas of cooperation and specify 87 operating ones.

The new stage in CMEA integration proves that the economies of the socialist countries and division and cooperation of labour among them are ever more influenced by scientific and technological progress and objectively shows the increasing role in the world economy of international scientific and technological contacts, exchange of expertise and purchases and sales of the latest machines and technologies. Significantly, over the past decade the world technological market has boomed nearly tenfold while trade in

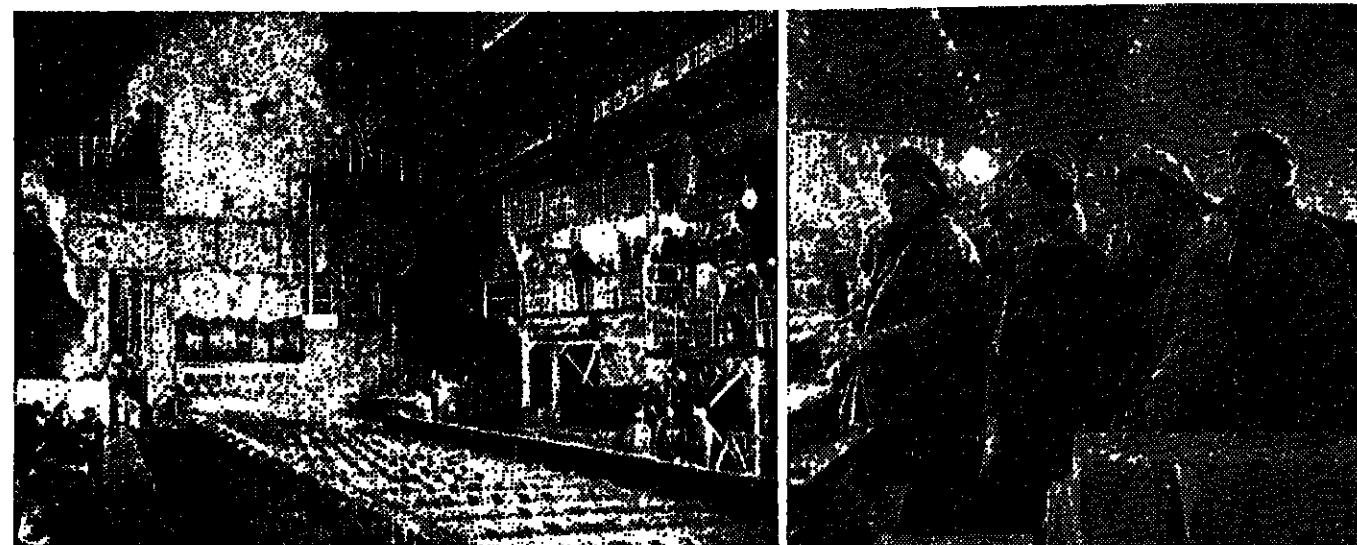
licences has topped 20 billion dollars.

In its integration policy the socialist community strongly favours normalization of international economic, scientific and technological links and removal of any obstacles and restrictions in international economic relations. The new Comprehensive Programme fully meets the objectives of restructuring, on an equitable basis, the entire fabric of international economic, scientific and technological relations and establishing a new international economic order. All nations, including developing countries, may be sure that the socialist countries as before will always generously share with them their scientific and technological achievements. The Programme is totally geared to peaceful objectives which have no relation whatever with the arms race. It has purely humane goals and does not contradict the interests of any single people or state.

The socialist community of countries call the Programme a strategic economic lever. Czechoslovak head of government Lubomir Shtrougal said at a Kremlin meeting on behalf of the delegations which signed this document: We welcome the Soviet initiative in preparing this Comprehensive Programme and purposeful effort in speedily putting final touches to it. We are happy that Soviet organizations are joining decisive guarantors in fulfilling coordinated goals and that the vast economic as well as the scientific potential of the Soviet country ensures the success of our future tasks. For our part, we are all prepared to actively contribute to this.

PEOPLE

London police recently cracked a dope pushers ring. Investigations revealed that it involved Marquess of Blandford, a nephew of Winston Churchill. A search at his villa unearthed a substantial quantity of cocaine worth 50,000 pounds. The reports that Blandford will soon go on trial.



● A new rolling mill being commissioned.

Why the giant rolling mill is needed

The country's biggest sheet rolling mill — "5000" — has produced the first tonne of rolled metal at the Leningrad Izhorsky Zavod association.

The mill is meant for turning out unique products. Rolled sheet up to 5 m wide and from several millimetres to half a metre thick, will be obtained for the first time in the country. The weight of the rolled sheet from special steel grades will be up to 80 tonnes. In power engineering such plates will replace forged blanks. This will ensure an unprecedented saving of metal during the construction of nuclear reactors — up to 1,000 tonnes per reactor with a capacity of one million kilowatts. In shipbuilding big-size sheets will help reduce 1.5 times the volume of welding work. Thus, large-scale utilization of the output of the rolling mill "5000" will produce a major saving for the national economy.

Round the Soviet Union

● A THERMAL STATION ATOMIC REACTOR HAS BEEN SHIPPED ALONG THE VOLGO-DON CANAL FOR THE FIRST TIME. The delivery of this first atomic boiler in huge units from the Atomenergoproekt to Gorky by river rather than rail helped not only markedly cut transportation costs but also reduce its assembling time by 40 days.

● THE MAIN INVERTED SI-PHON (OR STRAND) IN THE VAMBURGO-VELETS-1 GAS PIPELINE HAS BEEN LAID ACROSS THE VOLGA RIVER. A pipe of enlarged diameter—1420-millimetre—has been placed into its trench. Together with sinkers, the siphon weighs nearly six thousand tonnes. This is the seventh pipeline to be laid across the river over the past five years.

Katun HEP project

The commissioning of the Katun hydropower electric station in the Altai Mountains will annually add another six billion kilowatt hours to Siberia's power grid.

The designers choose a good site for the station's construction.

It is located some tens of kilometres away from the town of Gorno-Altai where the banks of the rapid Katun nearly converge. This will help span the river with a 200-metre-high dam at a very low cost. The station's water reservoir will

not cause any damage to the environment, since the dam is far away from forest areas.

The 1.5 million kilowatts station will make power supply for the fast-developing industries in Altai and Kuzbass more reliable.

Another artificial lake in Central Asia

A twenty-kilometre dam has turned the natural depression of Sultansar in the north of the Kyzylkum Desert (Central Asia) into an artificial lake. Water will flow into it from the Amudarya River along a series of canals recently built here. Filling has begun of the fourth reservoir in the Tuyanuyun hydroelectric complex built jointly by specialists from two constituent republics — Uzbekistan and Turkmenia.

At present, the total volume of all the four reservoirs of the complex is 6.8 thousand million cubic metres. This water has made it possible to reclaim nearly three hundred thousand hectares of fallow lands.

Acceleration mechanism at work

By the year 2000 the USSR will have created an industrial potential which will equal in scale all that has been built up since 1917, that is, over the previous years of Soviet power. This is stated in the Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000 now being discussed throughout the country. Even today, the Soviet Union, with its population of 277 million, or six per cent of the world's total, produces more than 20 per cent of the world's industrial output.

This constitutes a solid basis for the further development. But it is essential that this base is used with higher efficiency. The task is to be accomplished with new economic methods which are to consolidate the planned principles of management in the top echelons (at the ministry level), on the one hand, and to enhance the economic independence of various industries, on the other. In 1984, five government ministries introduced the new management methods, and this year the economic experiment is on a national scale. 25 ministries accounting for nearly 12 per cent of the country's industrial output have adopted the new management techniques.

In 1986, the first year of the new five-year development plan, the new methods will be used by one-third of all Soviet industries which are responsible for the production of more than half of the Soviet industrial merchandise.

SCIENCE AND URBANIZATION

It is important not only to solve the ecological situation but also to create a minimum of pollution in the urban environment.

Work is under way in the USSR to create a minimum of pollution in the urban environment. This is achieved by the use of modern technologies, providing for the neutralization of gas emissions and the planting of trees.

At the same time, the USSR is working on the development of a new type of urban agglomeration, which will be able to absorb the excess of the urban environment's pollution.

Places to visit



STANKINO PALACE

Stankino Estate Museum of Serf Art is a unique architectural ensemble in Moscow. It has just completed work on the gallery to the Italian pavilion. In their work many difficulties. All they had as a result two very old photographs and a few documents from the museum's collection.

Today, the museum stands in all its glory, bathed in light blue, purple and terra-cotta.

In combination with the colourful ceilings and walls the ornate porticoes, mirrors hemmed by gilt carved patterns, snow-white caryatids and decorative panels on the ceilings and walls produce the impression of splendour and opulence.

It is remarkable that the main material used by the masters was wood. The panels on the pylons create the impression that the composition made up of musical instruments, flowers, and patterns is cast of bronze. This effect is produced by gilded wood. The restorers often substituted one material for another. This technique known as "the game of tradition" was widely used in the 17th century when the palace was being built. The gilded wood on the pedestals for the caryatids are made of papier-mache and look as if they are cast of bronze. The surface of the bottom section of the walls is made of wall-paper skillfully painted by hand to resemble granite.

Irina KOVALENKO

Science and technology

COMET SHOWS 'VISITING CARD'

Valuable information about the physical nature of Halley's comet has been obtained by the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The comet, which is moving across the constellation Pleiades, is being observed through all sorts of telescopes.

The astrophysicists began their first photographing a year ago. At that time the comet gave off one-millionth of the light required to see a celestial body with the naked eye on a clear night without the Moon. Tens of negatives showing the comet have been obtained, enabling the astronomers to find out its precise position. The photographs show that as the comet approaches the Sun, the type and the size of the gas envelope surrounding the hard nucleus change. A small tail is

discernible, and signs of activity have been observed.

Large telescopes have helped, for the first time in this country, to register spectra as the main source of information about the comet's chemical composition and physical state. Preliminary analysis of the spectra has shown that at its head the comet has molecules of cyan, two- and three-atomic carbon and a number of other elements. Detailed analysis of information is continuing.

SEISMIC PROSPECTING WITHOUT EXPLOSIONS

Tests of Seismokod installations, developed by scientists in Kharkov (the Ukraine) for geological survey of the earth's bowels without explosions, have been completed. The installation, mounted on a motor vehicle, sends into the bowels, in accordance with a definite fixed programme, a series of powerful mechanical pulses — 200 impacts in 10 seconds. The arising seismic waves penetrate several kilometres deep and return to the surface. Sensitive instruments trap them and pass over to a computer. Having processed the data, the computer produces the characteristics of the geological section of the earth's layers, which makes it possible to determine the places for drilling prospecting holes.

'CONSERVED' MICROBES

An original biotechnological process, that makes it possible to use much longer the valuable properties of microorganisms, has been suggested by scientists at the Institute of Microbiology of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences. By means of these microorganisms the Lizin production association in Charentsavan has started assembling a transfer line to utilize this novelty for the production of valuable components of protein — indispensable amino acids.

In industry aminoacids are obtained by the method of microbiological synthesis. However, the cycle of life of microorganisms turning out the needed product is short in such conditions. Besides, in the industrial cycle energy and raw material expenditure is not used fully. A greater part of them is used to grow microbes. It turned out that this shortcoming can be removed if microbes are introduced into the structure of a specially selected polymer. In that case their useful properties are as though preserved for six months and even more. The new technological process is based on this. It can be easily controlled, is practically continuous and — the main thing — is very economical. Thus it has become possible to considerably increase the production of aminoacids badly needed for livestock breeding.

The task of the gas industry is to compensate oil reduction in the USSR power balance, cover the mounting requirements to fuel and energy resources. At present the share of natural gas in the structure of the production of these resources is about 32 per cent. The energy programme envisages bringing gas extraction to the optimal level by the middle of the 90s and then stabilizing it.

In the 12th Five-Year Plan period the main growth in natural gas will be ensured by the Yambug deposit situated 200 km north of the Polar Circle. Another six large-diameter gas pipelines will be laid from here to the centre of the USSR.

Gas-mains with a total length of 30,000 kilometres have already been laid in the current five-year period. This has made it possible to improve gas supplies to central and western districts of the country and to use, on a broader scale, natural gas in production as well as for domestic purposes.

The unified system, the world's biggest as to its capacity and ramified structure, supplies gas to more than 6,000 cities and settlements and also 167,000 rural populated areas. At present 200 million Soviet citizens use natural gas.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EXPLORATION DRILLING IN ANTARCTICA

An exploration well drilled in Antarctica has reached the depth of 2,202 metres—the deepest ever drilled into ice. Very soon, Soviet Antarctic explorers will continue drilling the unique well near the south geomagnetic pole, IZVESTIA reports.

The need to look into the depths of the ice cover laced the explorers thirty years ago, at the time of the first Soviet Antarctic expedition. However, there were technical difficulties which did not allow drilling at that time; neither the tools nor the drilling methods at the time were suitable for the purpose. The search for materials and methods of drilling were joined by numerous scientific organizations which have now worked out the method of drilling. A probe fitted with a heating element is lowered into the well on a cable to "thaw" through several metres of ice at one go.

Significantly, the drilling is accompanied by sampling. The samples yield interesting information about the temperature of the ice at different depths, its chemical composition and mineral inclusions, writes the newspaper.

'LIVING' CENTRIFUGE

The name of this method of treatment, gravitation surgery, has space associations. These associations are made even stronger by the machine which doctors use in this method. It is basically a centrifuge used to test cosmonauts' stamina.

This machine designed by Moscow biophysicists is interesting in that it combines man and machine in unique symbiosis. Leaving the human body, a patient's blood passes through various pipes and channels and returns to the body without dangerous sickle cells, reports the VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA newspaper.

Gravitational surgery has given doctors an effective tool for combating the aftermath of burns. An emergency blood transfusion only helps cope with the shock which follows a severe burn. The main danger, however, sets on later as decomposition products from damaged tissues can poison the body. The new machine can remove toxic substances from the body and save the patient's life.

FOLLOWING TYPHOONS

An international crew of Soviet and Vietnamese weather forecasters have been exploring the typhoons arising in the South China Sea for almost four months, sailing on board the Soviet exploration vessel "Prilob"—reports the newspaper PRAVDA. Over the months in the Pacific, they witnessed the emergence of six tropical cyclones, four of which later moved to the Soviet Far East. At one point, the ship was in the centre of one of the nascent cyclones.

The expedition helped the Vietnamese scientists who do not as yet have such ships at their disposal, gain exploration experience in the typhoon zone within the immediate vicinity of their country's coast.

The newspaper stresses that for Vietnam the study of tropical typhoons is of particular importance. Despite their sad record, great expectations are set on

these natural phenomena. As a rule, typhoons bring copious rainfall necessary for the cultivation of rice and other crops which require great amounts of moisture.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER GLACIATION?

Yevgeny Borisenkov, Director of the Main Geophysical Observatory of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, expresses his opinion on the above issue in the newspaper TRUD.

I believe that the World Ocean plays a major role in the formation of climate. This is confirmed by exhaustive research. One single phenomenon, such as the El Niño current, in which warm waters in the Pacific have emerged to the surface off the Peruvian shore, is a tremendous influence.

However, this is only one link in a long chain of processes which are part of the so-called southern oscillation between warm and cold centuries.

Apart from the oceans, reaction of the Solar System's planets on the Earth's orbital parameters greatly influences climatic changes. Information obtained through observations provides the following picture: over the past thirty years, the Northern Hemisphere has entered the stage of short-term weather cool-off viewed against the background of a global cooling of the climate. This happens because the Earth's axis is becoming inclined all the more, thus reducing the amount of solar radiation in the Northern Hemisphere. In the future, this unfavourable situation will grow even worse. In another ten to twelve thousand years, unless mankind finds a way to solve this problem, it is quite probable that a slow new glaciation will start, concludes the scientist.

INTEREST

Chimney-sweep

Chimney-sweep Martinil always waits with interest and some sense of anxiety for the coming of the New Year. During this time it is not best not to go out, because every chimney-sweep has a habit of coming from the tunnel to work on the chimney. But he also sits in a family

circle. To keep up an ancient tradition, in the first day of the New Year Martinil Bambis tries to visit every house in which he works as a chimney-sweep to wish the hosts happiness.

If often is to be believed this brings joy and accord throughout the new year, explains Bambis, though there are no miracles here. Judge for yourselves if something is wrong with the chimney draught: it means that the stove cannot be lit and dinner cannot be cooked. And when it is cold in the house relations cannot be warm either but when the chimney-sweep comes, everything falls into place. So, you see, we bring happiness to people.

FOREST INTACT AFTER MILLIONS OF YEARS

Fossil botanists from the Tajik Institute of Geology recently walked through a forest which grew millions of years ago. Remnants of trees detected by the Yagnob River several years ago have become a subject for special studies which have given the scientists a fuller picture of the nature and climate of the time of dinosaurs.

Many of the plants are still like they were during the time of the dinosaurs. Petrified bolts of trees are clearly visible on the shores of the mountains. The trees' annual rings make it possible to establish the age at which they stopped growing.

There are many thickets of horsetail and ferns. These plants which like warmth and moisture grow here because in their time the climate in Central Asia was the same as on the coast of Australia today.

All in all, fossil botanists have discovered and described more than fifty types of ancient plants. Some of them are rare, like ginkgo, which are almost extinct.

So far the scientists have discovered things which lie literally on the surface. Further excavations will reveal many interesting and possibly unexpected finds.

PROFILES

Priit Pärn

The animated cartoon "Cock and Bull Stories", authored and directed by Priit Pärn, director of the Tallinnfilm Studios, has been awarded the Main Prize at the 1985 festival of animated cartoons in Varna, Bulgaria.



Scenes from the cartoon film "Cock and Bull Stories".



The film urges people to spend every minute of their time rationally. In that case it will be possible to do everything what has been planned, everything that is essential.

Priit Pärn came to this field in cinema in an unusual way. A graduate from the biology department of Tartu State University, he worked at the Tallinn Botanical Gardens and took up ecology. Along with studies, very scientific and serious, he was keen at drawing cartoons. Soon the merry drawings of Priit began to appear in the press. He was a young self-taught Estonian artist, became seriously interested in animated cartoons.

Priit Pärn's children — Maria and Mihkel — are fond of listening to their father's exciting stories about his travels and browsing through his numerous awards...

The year 1976 was critical in his life. For he went over to work for the Tallinnfilm Studios as an animation cartoonist. The following year Pärn made the first animation "Is the Earth Round?", of which he was the scriptwriter, director and cartoonist. His other film, "A Green Bear-Cub", won a diploma at the All-Union Film Festival in Tashkent and the Main Prize at the 1st festival of Estonian films. In 1981, "A Green Bear-Cub" received an award at the 2nd World Festival of Animation Cartoons in Varna. Despite the success of the "Cub" Priit Pärn is more drawn to films for grown-ups. He believes that animation — no less than feature films, documentaries, literature, theatre and painting — can tackle important and serious problems.

Here are some more characteristic traits from the creative biography of the gifted artist. He won the Main Prize at the Skopje (Yugoslavia) International Competition of Cartoons in 1974 and the second prize in 1976. He also won an award at a 1980 competition of cartoonists held in Tokyo.

Priit Pärn is a recognized illustrator of children's books. His sheets of drawings are displayed in the art gallery of Tallinn. Besides, as a film actor he participated in the feature "Arabella — Daughter of a Pirate", and in the film "The Last Rite" he was together with a group of stunt men.

'THE BLUE BIRD' GOES TO ITALY

Natalya Sats' Musical Theatre is on a tour of three Italian cities — Roma, Triest and Turin. For the first time, Italian audiences heard the world's first children's musical theatre in the late '70s, when the company toured six Italian cities. They were then showing their best operatic production, "The Little Red Riding Hood" by Mikhail Raikhverger. This year they are showing "The Blue Bird" by Ilya Sats and Mikhail Raikhverger, a fairy ballet based on a play by Maeterlinck, and are giving a gala concert performance.

The theatre returns home on December 29 to host, on New Year's eve, the first children's musical company to come to this country from the State of New York, USA.

'THE BATTLE OF MOSCOW'

The great exploit of the Soviet people, who in the severe year of 1941 defeated the armies of the Nazi invaders on the approaches to Moscow, is the subject of a new epic film, "The Battle of Moscow". Part One of the epic — "Aggression" — made jointly by the USSR Mosfilm Studios and Barrandov Studios of Czechoslovakia, with the cooperation of GDR and Vietnamese film makers, was recently premiered in the Oktyabr cinema.

The film was produced by USSR People's Artist and film director, Yuri Ozerov, author of the well-known journalistic fiction film "Liberation" which won the Lenin Prize. "Liberation" has been shown in 115 countries, and has been viewed by more than five hundred million people.

A WEEK OF SWEDISH FILMS

A Week of Swedish Films is currently going on in Moscow, Leningrad and Riga. The programme of the Week, which ends on December 22, features six new films, including Allan Edvall's "Ake and His World" presented this year at the Moscow International Film Festival as a contest entry, and "Beyond the Curtain", produced by Stig Björkman, author of "The White Wall" shown ten years ago at a Moscow Festival.

rector, Bengt Forslund, said that work had started on a new joint production, "Mio, min Mio", based on a novel by Astrid Lindgren. It is being directed by Vladimir Grammatikov of the Moscow Central Studio of Films for Youth and Children.

Alexander DONSKOI

Over the past twenty years, works by the American playwright Tennessee Williams have been staged at seven theatres in Moscow and many of them are still on the stage. "A Lovely Sunday for Crove Coeur" is another of his plays, the first-night performance of which is to come on at the Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre here. There are four lovely women in the play, each unhappy in her own way and seeking a better life. Very often they are after imaginary values and petty dreams which do not come true. The play staged by Anatoly Bittov, Taganka's chief artistic director, features four popular actresses — Olga Yakovleva, Alla Demidova, Zinaida Slavina, and Anastasiya Vertinskaya, an Art Theatre actress invited specially for the role.



A scene from the play, Olga Yakovleva as Audie and Anastasiya Vertinskaya as Dorothy. Photo by Mikhail Stokov

WHAT'S ON!

December 21-23

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 21 (eve), 23 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 21 — Adam, "Ciselle" (ballet), 22 (mat) — Khachaturian, "Cipollino" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 21 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera". 22 (mat) — A concert by Bolshoi soloists; 22 (eve) — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 21 — Stravinsky, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera); 22 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 22 (eve) — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 21 (mat) — Fellman, "The Old Comedy"; 21 (eve) — "Songs of Our Youth" (a dramatized performance). 22 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventure"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 22 (eve) — Niyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 23 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

We'll Meet Again (American film studio, USSR).

A story about teenagers, their enthusiasm for the kindness of their older friend who terms children's dreams to "earthly" reality.

Cinema: "Yerevan" (Belorusskaya, Bus 563). The Line (US). Based on hard facts, the film tells about American soldiers who deserted during the Vietnam war and tried to return to their native land before the military authorities.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Sovetskaya St.), Metro Bilibino, Imeni Lenina.

CONCERT HALLS

Lenin Central Stadium. Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 21 — "Give Peace a Chance"; 22 — "Give Peace a Chance"; 23 — "Give Peace a Chance". Soviet Union dance ensemble "The Autograph" rock group.

Soviet-American cultural exchanges

An agreement on exchange art exhibitions between the USSR and the United States was signed in Moscow by Yuriy Zaitsev, first deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, and Armand Hammer, Under Secretary of State for International Trade and Economic Affairs. Under terms of the agreement, famous canvases of Impressionism and postimpressionism, the Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts are to be shown in the United States. In return, the US will show collections from the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the USSR.

This exchange of exhibitions is unparalleled and would be impossible without the cultural exchange agreement signed in Geneva. Dr. Armand Hammer said. We have taken the first step in creating foundations of better understanding between our nations, he noted.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The Byelorussian Folk Choir is on a tour of Chinese cities of Peking, Qidao and Jinan. It will perform songs and dances at the Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Composers' Festivals about World War II.

Festivals. Soviet art at the Lanka international festival "The Youth", is represented by Leningrad-based group, Chornobyl. Soviet-American relationship Miniatures led by Alexander Makarov, in Colombo and other cities. They will show an anti-war composition, "Hiroshima" and "The Dying Swan", and other productions by the company founder, Leonid Yakobson. Works by young choreographers of Leningrad will also feature.

Alexander LOPUKHIN

Learning to be patient

At the Geneva summit, we recall the Baker and McKenna, the 8th annual meeting of the US-USSR Trade and Cultural Council in Moscow. Armand Hammer, Under Secretary of State for International Trade and Economic Affairs, said. In trade, we have the doors for mutual cooperation. To now we still have to overcome the hindrances to the exchange of US-Soviet trade. In order to do this it is necessary for Americans who view the world with distrust to reconsider their position. Our administration is working to expand trade and improve relations in the climate of relations between two countries.

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

to a fascinating trip to the "Russian Winter" Arts Festival held annually from December 25 to January 5.

For detailed information contact the nearest Aeroflot or Intourist office in your country.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet Airlines

FLY AEROFLOT TO THE 'RUSSIAN WINTER' ARTS FESTIVAL!

ON SOVIET-CHINESE TRADE

The Chinese newspaper "Jung-Ji Cankao" has published an article about a Soviet pavilion at the International fair ASPAT-85 recently held in Peking. According to the newspaper, a particular impression on experts was created by electrotechnical equipment and various machine tools, including those with numerical programme control.

Among the exhibits worth seeing were not only mighty and heavy dump-trucks, writes the newspaper, but also large passenger cars built by the Soviet Union in cooperation with

CMEA member-countries. These cars enjoy steady prestige on the world market. Soviet aviation industry presented an exhibit which it can undoubtedly be proud of — a model Airbus IL-86 jet plane. Visitors were able to see multipurpose night-maneuvrable helicopters used for mounting oil derricks, transporting large-size cargoes and machines.

In the course of the fair Soviet and Chinese experts held many business meetings and talks. Contracts worth a total of four million Swiss francs were signed. Soviet exports will include mainly textile looms and motor vehicle repair machine tools and equipment.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport. 21. International "Invitation" prize tournament. Canada vs Finland, 3 p.m. USSR vs Czechoslovakia, 6.30 p.m.

The two remaining matches crown the annual tournament of teams from five countries.

WEATHER

December 21-23

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with bright intervals, light snow, SE wind veering to W, 5-10 mps. On December 21, night temperatures of -20°, -25°C (up to -20°C in places) and -12°, -17°C in the day-time. Later frosts will subside with night temperatures of -10°, -15°C rising to -4°, -9°C during the day.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 3.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 228-00-00. Commuter cabs: (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

MAKHIR colours in Arbat Street

MAKHIR Hungarian Publicity Company, a big advertising enterprise, turned 75 this year. To mark the jubilee, an exhibition of the enterprise's products has been mounted at the premises of the Hungarian Trade Mission in Moscow.

Our present-day enterprises cannot even be compared to the modest advertising agency it was in 1911 when it was established, said Gyula Kovacs, Director-General of MAKHIR. The company has business contacts with 40 countries of foreign countries. We have close ties with Soviet organizations too, in particular, with Soluzorgtekhnika and Vneshtorgreklamafirma and Vneshtorgreklamafirma trade associations. I'm sure Muscovites know very well the shoe-shop on the Leningrad Highway decorated by our specialists. We were likewise happy to take part in decorating Arbat Street, a beautiful historical place in Moscow. Such a task to be met there have been designed by our artists.

Our is a two-way cooperation. G. Kovacs continued, for example, we make good use of Soviet posters.

AIR-CUSHIONED CARRIERS

Cargo floating in the air. This picture, still not very customary, was demonstrated to participants in a symposium held by Solving company experts with the assistance of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce office in Moscow.

Today air-cushioned carriers can perform many operations — hoist and turn, say, heavy diesel engines, ensuring the convenience of their assembling and adjusting. The "record weight", hoisted by a carrier of this type, has already reached 4,000 tonnes. Such mechanisms must not necessarily be controlled by an operator: its functions can be successfully undertaken

by a computer and, in that case, carriers "independently" move along a preset track. On the Soviet market we represent the interests of almost 50 Finnish and Swedish firms, said V. Paananen, managing director of the Karelia trade company. Solving is one of them. Running on an ordinary shop network of compressed air, its conveyors are efficient. Besides, compressed air is considered to be one of the safest kinds of energy. But it should not be thought that the described principle can be used only in factory shops: stages of a number of theatres turn smoothly and noiselessly on air cushions.

OIL, PIPES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Scientists maintain that oil and gas will remain the leading types of fuel in the world until the year 2000. However, in the traditional oil fields the reserves of oil are being exhausted, making it necessary to develop fields of difficult accessibility in the North and on the sea bed. This makes pipelines the most effective and safe method for transporting liquid carbon-hydrocarbons to industrial areas.

The fast growth of volume and distance in pumping oil and other objective reasons have led to a substantial increase in the number of oil pollution accidents mostly caused by leaks in pipelines.

The dangerous spillage of oil and other products from pipelines can be prevented by the

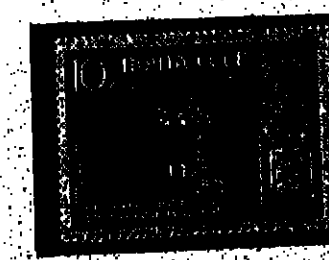
use of a system of diagnostics for pipelines and methods of comprehensive oil and gas pipeline control. In this area, a major part is played by exchanges in scientific and technological information, as well as experience accumulated in different countries.

This was the subject of an international symposium, Pipe Diagnostics-85, held recently in Moscow under the sponsorship of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. It was attended by more than five hundred Soviet and foreign specialists from 22 countries. More than fifty reports were presented.

Eight foreign firms joined Soviet organizations to mount an exhibition timed to coincide with the symposium.

Philately

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 10-kopek stamp dedicated to the 10th operation year of the world's biggest telescope set up in the Caucasus near the Zelenchukskaya village (Sverdlovsk Territory). The telescope, with its six-metre-wide primary mirror, is a tower 48 metres wide and 45 metres high. This original telescope, relating



around its horizontal and vertical axes, can trace any object in the sky.